

(WHOLE NO. 272)

We told him how we had been taken by the Indians; and entreated him to save us from such a degraded life, and carry us back to our own people, the whites. We had scarcely uttered the words, when we were startled by the Indian warwhoop on the hill opposite us, our excitement we had not missed the

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## THE OLD NORTH STATE.

BY MISS MINNIE MORRIS.

Yes honor to the old North State,  
We love her to the last.  
How could we change our love to hate,  
Just for one folly past?

We love the land that gave us birth,  
And with her people dwell,  
We charge the treacherous Yankee North,  
It only do we blame.

But Carolina—sweetest name,  
Will to the South come over,  
A place beside his sister claim,  
The dear old "State of yore."

Then wake, ye sons of South, awake!  
No more I'd be a slave,  
But the vile cords of Union break,  
And freedom's banner wave.

God bless the noble hearts that scorn,  
Submission's shameful yoke,  
And raise the flag of liberty,  
Where "stars and stripes" now float.

## TO MAGGIE—An Impromptu.

BY CAROLINA.

A little girl of summers few,  
With lips of rose, and eyes of blue,  
Came with a heavenly wit with dew,  
One morning bright:  
I placed it in her flower hair,  
For it was sweet, and she was fair,  
And I thought both were flower rare:  
A pleasant sight—  
Dear Maggie I breathe a prayer for thee,  
May Faith and Hope thy handmaids be,  
And dwell Peace and Charity,  
Make sadness light.

## BIOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

Being Brief Notices of the Principal Actors in American History.

## COL. WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON.

WILLIAM AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, one of the family of George Washington, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, about the year 1755. He was the son of Betty Washington, by whom he was destined for the church. He made considerable proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, when the guns of Lexington and Bunker Hill roused him from his peaceful pursuits, and he immediately took up arms in his country's cause. He was at once appointed to the command of a company of infantry in the third regiment of the Virginia line. He flashed his maiden steel at the affair of York Island, where his conduct won the praise of his superior officers.

Captain Washington was with the army in its retreat through New Jersey, and led the van in the attack upon the Hessians, in which gallant act he received a bullet through the hand. Shortly after, when several regiments of light dragoons were raised, he was promoted to the rank of major in the regiment commanded by colonel Baylor, which was before long surprised and entirely cut up by a detachment of the enemy. Barely escaping with his life, he was detached to join the army in South Carolina, under general Moultrie. The following year, from this time until he was taken prisoner at the battle of Eutaw, his field of operation lay in the south. One of his first exploits was an encounter with the large body of the enemy under lieutenant colonel Tarleton, with whom he fought hand to hand. It is related that in this skirmish Tarleton lost three of his fingers by a blow from the sword of Washington.

After some sad reverses, and being raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel, Washington, with his squadron of horse, was attached to the light corps under general Morgan. One of his first exploits was at Ragley's, where a large body of the enemy was strongly posted. Knowing his own inferiority, he resorted to artifice. Mounting a leg on the fore wheels of a wagon, and so painted as to resemble a heavy piece of ordnance, and placing it on a neighboring eminence he boldly rode up to the garrison and demanded its immediate surrender, threatening instant destruction if resistance or delay should follow. The affrighted colonel having command of the station at once gave up his sword and surrendered at discretion.

At the spirited affair of the Cowpens, colonel Washington rendered gallant service, and came near terminating his brilliant career. His zeal had carried him too far in advance, and he suddenly found himself surrounded with the enemy. Cool and intrepid, he resisted bravely for some time, when, just as the heavy sally of a stout dragoon was descending upon his head, a pistol ball, sent by his bugleman, who hastily rode up to his aid, shattered the uplifted arm, and the sword fell harmlessly to the ground.

When the two divisions of the army were united at Guilford court house, Washington's troop was incorporated into the cavalry of Greene's army, and placed un-

der the command of colonel Williams. In the battle of Guilford, he once more had a narrow escape with his life, but behaved himself with his accustomed gallantry. During the retreat of our unfortunate army through Carolina into Virginia, he afforded great protection to the army by hovering about the flanks, assailing the front of the enemy, and annoying them by various modes of attack. At the battle of Eutaw, his career was arrested. His horse was shot under him, and he was taken prisoner, and remained in captivity until the close of the war.

On the ratification of peace, he returned to Charleston and married a lady of great mental and personal accomplishments, passing much of his time on his plantation at Sandy Hill. He was chosen a member of the legislature, where he acquired great popularity, and was solicited by his friends to stand as a candidate for governor. His answer is characteristic, and is as follows: "There are two powerful reasons which render it impossible for me to aspire to the honor of governing the state. The first is, that, until lately, I was a stranger among you; and, in my opinion, the chief executive officer should be a native of the land over which he presides. . . . My other reason is insurmountable. If I were elected governor, I should be obliged to make a speech; and I know that in doing so, without gaining credit in your estimation, the consciousness of inferiority would humble me in my own—gentlemen, I cannot make a speech!"

Entitled to the rank and title of general, Mr. Washington was usually called colonel, to distinguish him from his great namesake and relation. He died on the 6th of March, 1810, aged fifty-five years.

## Essay on Military Education.

Delivered at Wilmington, N. C., November 11th, 1861, before the State Education Association, by Maj. D. H. Hill, of the North Carolina Military Institute.

(Continued.)

But our Military and Scientific schools have still higher claims than those of a purely intellectual character. They present mounted advantages which no wise parent will overlook. Is not a great point gained when our impetuous and self-willed youth learn to submit to authority? Is not a great point gained when irregular, untutored, unsystematic youth are taught habits of order and system? These are inestimable, priceless advantages resulting from a military education. But the main business of independence acquired, and to be prized, if possible, still more highly. As officers, as sentinels, as section-marchers, as drill-masters, the Cadets are required to report as they see and feel. And thus they learn to set their faces against wrong doing, and to maintain the boldness to let it be known that they do so. The world is full of a puling, mincing sympathy for criminals; but this villainous, every grade is allowed to go unwhipped of justice. Who can estimate the influence upon society, of a body of young men, annually sent forth from our Military Schools with stern notions of the supremacy of the law, and the necessity of carrying out its most stringent requirements? Again, this world is full of timid, time-serving vacillating men, who never take a decided stand through sheer irresolution. The young men, who receive a Military Education, are in training during their whole collegiate course, to come out boldly, and to come out always on the side of law and order. It is impossible to exaggerate or over estimate this influence. Of the 1,700 graduates of West-Point I am sure that no man can name 17 who have not been law-abiding and law-abiding. I am sure that not so many as 17 ever disturbed the peace of society, or ever appeared as criminals before the Courts. The beneficial influence of the military system is felt more especially at West-Point, because the patronage of the United States Government has made it the most perfect of our military schools, and in fact, no other deserves to be mentioned in comparison. During the sixty years that this Institution has been in existence, there never has been a Cadet shot or stabbed in no duelling. How loudly does this fact proclaim the soundness of the moral tone imparted by a Military Education. Here have been collected a large body of youth from all parts of the country, of every conceivable difference of temper, disposition and character, and with every kind of deadly weapons in their hands, and yet, for more than half a century, there has been no mortal combat in this vast and heterogeneous assemblage of young men. Countless wars have been fought in our Colleges in the many of them have there not been outrageous and evil blooded murders. And in some of them, shooting and stabbing are almost of annual recurrence. And yet there are many persons, who object to Military Schools on the ground that they foster a blood thirsty spirit. The truth is just the reverse. They foster courage and courage is always generous and magnanimous. The murderer in military cases out of a hundred, is a despicable coward. He kills his adversary through the craven fear of being hurt or killed himself.

Cowardice of the meanest sort is at the bottom of all the blood shed in Colleges. A manlier sentiment prevails in Military Schools, and these assassin deeds are unknown in them.

Briefly, our Military System gives the modest and manly bearing of the soldier instead of the impudent leer and blustering swagger of the rowdy. It imparts respect for law and a disposition to uphold the officers of the Institute, instead of the contempt for authority and the combination against it, which prevail so often in Colleges. It imparts just notions in regard to the penalties due to transgression and destroys that sickly sentimentality, which does so much to encourage outrage, violence and blood-shed. It imparts a magnanimity to the Cadet, which lifts him above the feelings and the tricks of the coward and the assassin. Lastly, the exercise of drill, parade and guard duty gives health to the body and vigor to the constitution, and the Cadet, on graduating, is prepared to enter on a career of usefulness; while the Collegian comes forth with a digestion disordered by sedentary habits, a complexion sullied by tobacco, a nervous system deranged by dissipation and a moral sense blunted by gambling and other vices. But if his moral character be good, if he have passed safely through the fiery ordeal of temptation, still, the life of perfect illness he has led, and the atmosphere of tobacco smoke he has so long breathed have impaired if not entirely destroyed his health. I assume that the moral character of the Cadet must be better than that of the Collegian. It is not possible that a system of direct inspection and visitation, (the very furthest removed from espionage) should not prove a beneficial restraint upon the Cadet. It gives the Faculty an opportunity of knowing the habits, tempers, dispositions and moral characters of all their pupils, and with ordinary vigilance, it is impossible for impudence, licentiousness, profanity, gambling, Sabbath-breaking, and so forth, to exist to any great extent without their knowledge, and I hallo! rail the reverence.

I proposed in the second place to show that Military Science was peculiarly suitable for the South, since the genius of our people is essentially military. The proof of this is everywhere abundant. The South has military schools in every State and the North has but one. The South has military companies everywhere through the country, the North has them only in her large cities. The armies of the Revolution were commanded by Washington a Southern General. The officers, who distinguished themselves in an especial manner in the war of 1812, were Southern born and Southern bred, Jackson, Coffee, Harrison, Scott and Gaines. The commanding General in the Mexican war, Scott and Taylor, were both of Virginia. The Chief of Ordnance under General Scott and the next most important officer was Huger of South Carolina. The Chief of Engineers was Lee, of Virginia, the only man the army acknowledges to be fit to be the success to General Scott. The chief leaders in raiding were Lane, of North Carolina, and Hays, of Tennessee. The light batteries of Artillery, which did such wonderful execution at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, and in the Valley of Mexico, were generally under the command of Southern men, Riggall, Ritger, Bragg, Washington, Stepien and Meigs. The heavy artillery was under the control of Huger of South Carolina, and Laid of Virginia. The Battery of Mountain Howitzers was directed by Reno, of Virginia. The Dashing General of Cavalry at Resaca de la Palma, which has a world-wide reputation, was made by Maj. of Washington City. A far more brilliant affair was witnessed by ten thousand Americans solid as drawn up in battle array on the heights of Vera Cruz, and by English, French, and Spanish vessels of war in the harbor. All this service, armed with two heavy pieces of ordnance and manned by some 25 sailors, pushed up under the very walls of Vera Cruz with his few pieces of artillery and with a single range of the formidable Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and from that position bombarded the city for an hour. Projectiles of enormous weight and size fell thick as hail-stones around the fortress, and any one of which must have sunk her. The interest of the spectators was painful in the extreme, but the very insignificance of the cause proved an efficient protection; she was too small a mark to hit, and she came back bearing her gallant crew, although it is true red jackets threw a few earth-shaking shells at the tea-rooms and smoking-vices on the beach. The officer in command was Captain of Georgia a game veteran at the risk of his commission and his life, who after a year and a season of the most difficult fighting at the Pele to Pele in China. During the siege of Fort Brown, the policy of the flag was damaged so that it could not be raised. An officer climbed the staff and in the midst of a shower of shot and shell calmly and deliberately arranged the hoys and, righted the pole and hoisted the flag. The exploit of General Fort Moultrie was no nothing in comparison with this gallant deed. There were no more of this kind of thing. Years later the flag of Fort Brown, Gen. Archer took part in the famous run in the company. He was gallant and modest as a girl, and would come to fight a decided and on land in Charleston a post and in the high seas, a nation of the war. Just after the battle of Gettysburg, a much later with a few other officers was "The Sergeant, what officer is that?" "Capt. Hanson, of the 11th Infantry, sir." The soldier and fallen on the field of honor. Anna Anna made the fatal mistake at Cerro Gordo of leaving Telegraph Hill un-

fortified. Gen. Scott discovered it and sent up a young officer with twenty men to seize it. An immense force of Mexicans came to dislodge him. He threw his men behind rocks and trees, and sent for succor. The 11th Regiment came up and found themselves hotly pressed, and would have been driven back but for the timely arrival of the 2nd Infantry. During all this time the gallant Lieutenant held his position and had he lost it, the battle of Cerro Gordo never would have been won. That intrepid young man was Gardner, of Washington City. The storming column against the main work on Cerro Gordo Hill was led by that tried veteran, Harnoy, of Georgia.

But the South has not merely evinced its military spirit on the field of battle. This has been shown also, in the studio of the scholar. The books on Infantry Tactics we use, were prepared by Scott, of Virginia, and Hardee, of Georgia. The manual of Artillery Tactics in use is by Anderson, of Kentucky. The only works in this country on the Science of Artillery, written in the English language are by Kingsbury and Gibson of North Carolina. The only books ever produced in America on the subject of Military Engineering are by Mahan, of Virginia. The published experiments of Mordecai, of South Carolina, give us almost all the information we have in regard to the strength of gun-powder and of cannon, and of the proper tests for their trial. These gentlemen are all graduates of West-Point and are officers in the Army, but the South claims them as her own.

But if we leave particular cases and individual men and take a general glance at our history, we will find the same predominance of Southern courage. I do not wish to disparage the North. So long as the names of Warren, Greene, Putnam, Ethan Allen, and a thousand others shall live in our grateful recollection, it will be impossible to impugn the heroism of the North. All that I claim is that we are a more military people than our friends across Mason and Dixon's Line, and I will prove it from the records of the past. On the 28th June, 1776, nine vessels of war carrying 266 cannon attacked a half-finished fleet of privateers, and mounting battery a cannon. From eleven in the morning till nine at night the rude structure was assailed by shot and shell, and a tremendous overcast every broadside from the great ships. Gen. Ches. Lee, had advised the abandonment of the fort and expected to see it shattered to pieces in a few minutes. He even had predicted that Moultrie and his 11th would be four hundred Carolinians, would take to the sand hills like frightened rats at the first discharge of the heavy guns of the fleet. But that stern little force fought all day long under the sweltering summer sun, the only protection from its scorching rays being the sulphurian cloud which arose from their guns. The smoke darkened every lung over the sea, relieved a few moments by a long flash of light and then the fat red and stag general as though struck by some invisible giant. The flag was shot down, but it was replaced by the intrepid Jasper. The powder gave out; and for two hours an occasional reply was all that could be made to the awful tempest of balls from the mouths of 266 cannon. A fresh supply of powder was brought, and the Commander's vessel was dimmed and twice set on fire. The British at length withdrew with the loss of one hundred and fifty men; one killed and two hundred and sixty were wounded; among the former was Lord Cornwallis, the Colonial Governor and among the latter Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the fleet. The American loss was but ten killed and twenty-two wounded. On the same day Col. Tarleton, with 800 men, defeated a Carolina Rifle Corps of seven Regiments under Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis, which were attempting to cross over to the Eastern part of Sullivan's Island from Long Island. Col. Grant had boasted that with five Regiments he could march from one end of America to the other, but here were seven Regiments beaten by one and time never before under fire.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the battle of Fort Moultrie. It was the first victory of the war, and its influence was felt throughout the whole Revolutionary struggle. A victory over British veterans by raw troops, was very remarkable, but the defeat of a British squadron seemed almost a miracle. There is now Great Britain was inferior of the sea, and her fleets were considered invincible. Seven years before, Gibraltar itself had been captured by Admiral Rodney. And now that a contemptible pig pen should offer a more formidable resistance than the strongest fortress in the world appeared to Lord Cornwallis for ever the wild speculation. Let it be remembered to the eternal honor of the South that this most brilliant achievement was won by Carolinians, on Carolinian soil. In this connection, I would incidentally mention that the only Regiment of Volunteers during the Mexican war thought fit, in point of drill and discipline, to be raised and equipped and engaged with Regular Troops, was the heroic Regiment of Palmetto. And it cannot be too widely known that by far the most efficient of all the new Regiments of Regulars raised during the war, was the 11th Regiment composed of Carolinians.

The North has never of importance, though in a second time, the battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17th, 1781. There one thousand and one hundred on the troops under the command of part of the, in doing three hundred and fifty of his own famous region and having two pieces of Artillery were totally defeated by less than a thousand Americans under Morgan, having to Artillery and but one hundred and thirty horse. The American loss was

twelve killed and sixty wounded, the British loss was one hundred killed, two hundred wounded, five hundred prisoners, two cannon, eight hundred muskets, one hundred horses and seventy negroes. Professor Taylor, of Glasgow, calls this the greatest victory of the Revolutionary war, and in some respects it is more remarkable than Fort Moultrie. Let it be remembered too, that at Cowpens the troops were all Southern, and their leaders, Morgan, Howard, Pickens and Washington, belonged to our own section of country.

At King's Mountain nine hundred American militia beat one thousand and one hundred and twenty five British and Tories under the accomplished veteran officer, Major Ferguson. The American loss was twenty eight killed and sixty wounded, the British loss was two hundred and twenty-five killed, one hundred and fifty-two wounded, seven hundred and twenty-six prisoners and one thousand five hundred stand of arms. All the Whigs engaged in the battle were from the South, mostly from North Carolina and Virginia. There were but few from South Carolina present, because the Regiment from the upper districts under Col. Hilt had been called off a short time before to Hanging Rock. None but Southern troops were engaged in the long and bloody fight at Eutaw Springs and though the British, after being beaten did rally and re-attack the field of battle, yet they were so badly cut up that they made a precipitate retreat the next day. The American loss was five hundred and fifty-five killed and wounded, the British loss was six hundred and ninety-three killed and wounded, and five hundred prisoners. At Black Stocks, Sumpter, with four hundred South Carolinians routed Tarleton's King army and wounded one hundred of his command. I know of but two other instances in our Revolutionary history, in which the disproportion was so great between the losses of the respective belligerents; and these other two being to a North Carolina. In the battle of Moore's Creek, and to the skirmish at McIntosh's Branch. At the former place, the enemy one thousand eight hundred strong, was beaten by one thousand ships with a loss of seventy killed and wounded and many prisoners, while the Americans had but two wounded and five killed. At McIntosh's Branch, seven miles from Charlotte, George Graham, with twelve men, drove back with heavy loss a foraging party of four hundred men, without the loss of a single one of his own command. The foragers returned reporting that there was a rebel in every bush. At Charlotte some two hundred men, under Col. Davis, and Major J. S. Graham, three times drove back the whole British Army and Col. Cornwallis, and then made good their retreat. There was no more daring and daring aggression during the war, and none but Carolinians were engaged in it.

The battle of Guilford Court House was one of the bloodiest of the war, and one of the most disastrous to the British arms though Lord Cornwallis did gain a tactical victory. It is a sufficient analogy for the troops which behaved badly, that they were raw and never before in action, and that they were a perfect first time, behind a fence and thus exposed to the splinter and fragments of rail-machinery the enemy's Artillery. Never was more gallantantry displayed in the world, than was shown at Guilford by the Virginia and Maryland troops. And let it be remembered by those who undervalue military training, that Greene in his dispatches to Congress attributed the victory of the British to their superior discipline. Time will fail us to speak of the capture of Forts Granby, Mifflin and Mifflin by the South Carolinians, of the brilliant victory of Great Bridge in Virginia, and of many other achievements of Southern valor. Passing over these, and coming down to the war of 1812, we find the reverse of Cornish's Northern troops, disastrous in the extreme, while the South can boast of the brilliant campaign against the Creek Indians, and the not remarkable victory in the annuals of history, that of New Orleans. The Creek war after a series of wonderful achievements by Southern valor, was ended by the total destruction of a thousand Indian warriors, advancing only posted at Horse Shoe Bend. At New Orleans twelve thousand British veterans, Wellington's "Invincibles," were beaten by fifteen thousand Southern troops, the most of whom were never before under fire. The American loss was seven killed and six wounded, the British a hundred killed, one thousand four hundred wounded, one hundred and sixty prisoners, more than the Americans; Fort Bowyer, near Mobile, mounting twenty guns and manned by one hundred and twenty soldiers was attacked by four ships of war, having seven hundred and twenty British and six hundred Indian troops and carrying ninety pieces of Artillery. The soldiers of Fort Bowyer were never before under fire, and yet it repulsed the attack of the British, and but eight men. The enemy's ships were destroyed and two hundred and forty-two men killed and wounded.

Let us close these figures. The enemy had four and a half times more cannon, and eleven times more men than the Americans, and yet the British were killed and wounded in two days a time, and in the end a complete tactical victory was theirs. The North can boast of no military exploits in her history like this. Thus we are shown picture after picture of our gallant soldiers, they are cut from petticoats and bits of taffeta, and grow up entire fragments of the far more rugged and able Fort Bowyer. The British under General Howe were four thousand strong in the stock on Bunker (or rather Breed's) Hill, and the Americans were from one thousand five hun-



dred to two thousand strong. So the British were less than three times more numerous than the Americans at Bunker Hill, while they were eleven times more numerous at Fort Mifflin. Farther north, the redoubt on Breed's Hill, was substantially constructed and was built high, but it was captured notwithstanding its strength. Fort Mifflin was a new acquisition, not two feet high, but it repulsed the enemy notwithstanding its weakness. If the North could rightfully boast of her defeat near Boston, surely the South may glory in her victory near Mobile, Ala. she may look to it as a triumph; for if we take it to consist in the superiority of the British discipline, discipline numbers and equipment, the South was not greater at Thermopylae. There, the Spartans had the advantage in superior weapons, superior skill in their use, superior discipline, superior physical strength and a superior position of defense. The Spartans were nobly, they died like heroes on the field of battle. The South does not do better, they beat the enemy and drove him off. Craney Island, near Norfolk, was defended by seven hundred and fifty Virginians, who repulsed the attack from two thousand five hundred British, killing and wounding three hundred of them. (Ingersoll.) What a wonderful flourish of trumpets there would have been if this great victory had taken place at the North. But with the modesty of true courage, the South makes no great parade over her military exploits. She does not seek to compare the world with the deeds of the prowess of her sons, by bagging, monuments, our very tales and poems be it so.

These few instances taken almost at random from the record of the two wars with Great Britain, prove the heroism of the Southern troops. If we come down to the Mexican war, we will find abundant evidence of the same thing. The capture of the mule fort at Monterey by the Mississippi Volunteers was a most wonderful achievement for raw troops, never before entered fire. It was no parallel in gallantry during the whole war except the feat of the same regiment, at Buena Vista. There, when the whole American Army was in full retreat, this gallant band met and drove back the conquering masses of the enemy. "Dispersed out of range, and advanced at double quick time, until his troops had gained their distance, when they opened fire advancing. The Mexicans halted and repulsed with heavy firing, but they did not know, but the ratio of loss was far against them. In a few moments the Regiment with a shout which rang high and loud, drove the rear of the enemy into the river, and in an instant appeared in front of the enemy on his own side, and continued to advance. A closer distance brought greater destruction, but the ratio was yet against the Mexicans. The Mississippians could not yield a inch, and still advancing poured in their shot with additional rapidity, until the Mexicans, exhausted, cut up and disorganized, lost their position and rolled back a disordered multitude upon the suppling forces."

Once more, on that glorious day was this Regiment most conspicuous. Every one knows that the final attack of the enemy was not by the Battery of Capt. Bragg, of North Carolina. Every one knows that the Mexicans were repulsed with dreadful destruction and that (in the language of Gen. Taylor) "the day was saved" by the awful fire of this Battery. But few have read the grand heroism of Bragg and his handful of men. There stand three pieces of Artillery and forty Artillerists without support of Infantry or Dragoons, yonder come ten thousand yelling and shouting troops, confident of victory and jeering with derision at the only opposing force on the whole field of battle. On they come! but now there is a wide line of dead, and the huge mass surges to and fro; another mighty charge is made, and yet another, "more grape." Capt. Bragg, but still they come, and the foremost companies are just reaching out their hands to seize the cannon, when they are cut down by the deadly Mississippi Rifles. "Gloriously done Col. Davis, but load fast, the cannon is filling up rapidly!" On the Mexicans are coming, with vivas and carnage. That was a terrible discharge, grape and canister from the Battery and Rifle balls from the Regiment, down they go, rider and horse foot and dragoons in one confused pile of dead and dying. Their columns falter, they totter, they run! Victory, victory. The battle of Buena Vista is won! All honor to Davis and Bragg, Mississippi and North Carolina, the first with 500 men attacked and but 5,000, the second with three pieces of Artillery defended himself against 20,000. But let us not forget in our gratitude to these gallant leaders to give thanks to the noble school in which they were trained. Both are graduates of West Point. And here permit me to correct a common error. The battle of Buena Vista is considered as a triumph, but proof that a Military Education is not needed. It proves just the reverse. The militia troops fought well because they were well officered, and generally by West Point men. The three Regiments which most distinguished themselves, the Mississippi, 2nd Kentucky and Kentucky Cavalry, were commanded by graduates, Davis, McVee and Marshall. And there were also present other gallant officers of lower grade: from the Military Academy. One Regiment had all of its field officers thus selected. Gen. Taylor had the honor to tell the world, in his official report that he relied mainly upon such officers. Gen. Wool, with equal candor, said that without the Artillery, which was solely under the command of the regular troops, the battle would not have been held one hour. I have often thought that the success of our arms during the Mexican war might do us incalculable injury.

But if five facts were generally known, the mischief would be corrected. First, that sixteen of the Volunteer Regiments were commanded by graduates of West Point, and that there was a very large number of Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains and Subalterns from the same institution in the various corps of the militia. Second, that while President Polk had no scruple about placing lawyers and merchants over the heads of old officers of the Army, yet all of these marsh-room Generals, even the most conceited, selected graduates of West Point as their Aids and Adjutants to teach them what to do. Third, that the militia troops were always associated with the regular troops except at Cerro Gordo, and there Pillow, at his own earnest solicitation, had an independent command of militia, and was badly beaten. Fourth, that the guerilla were so disorganizing as never to attack the regular troops, and so far as I know they did not even fire a single shot at them, while they annoyed the Volunteers on every possible occasion. Fifth, that the heart of every battle rested upon the old regulars will appear from the following facts:

There were 15,736 old Regulars engaged in the war; of these 782 died in battle. There were 11,186 new Regulars or Raw Levies, of these 211 died in battle. There were 73,260 Volunteers, and of these 600 only were killed in battle. So that less than 16,000 Regulars lost as many, save 29, as the 81,000 raw troops. It is the highest possible encomium on the gallantry of the old establishment to mention the fact that the 63 out of the 782 killed were commissioned officers or about 1-12 of the whole, though the proportion of officers and men was not greater than 1 to 25 in any Regiment, and in some Regiments was not greater than 1 to 49. It is a curious fact that more Volunteers were accidentally killed in their intercourse with one another than was killed by the enemy, so that a stroll about their camp was more dangerous than a battle!

But to return from this digression. The gallantry of the Regulars is proved mostly by the Virginians, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chantico, Chapultepec and the Garitas, is familiar to all acquainted with the history of the campaign. Equally well known is the intrepidity of the Palatinos on the same field of battle. It is a proud fact for our sister State that her flag was the first to enter the City of Mexico and to be planted on the National Palace. In one word, if any body of troops was pre-eminently distinguished during the war, it was always a Southern corps, and if any individual was thus distinguished, you might feel certain that he was Southern born.

But surely it is unnecessary to multiply proof of Southern bravery on the same soil of the Old North State, where the first blood was shed in the Revolution, where the first Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and where the first Colonial Governor was piously re-interred in this very town of Wilmington, the year 1785, the people in the broad light of day marched to the Governor's Palace, boldly seized the Stamp Master, carried him to the market house and there made him swear that he would not attempt to execute the duties of his office. Compare this open, manly act with the creeping of the Boston Tea party. In the darkness of the night, disguised as Indians, to the tea ships, it fed only by unnamed sailors. But the sneaking affair at Boston, has been trumpeted all over the world, and is taught to our own children along with their nursery hymns, while the fearless resistance to a Royal Governor in his own Palace is not generally known, even in our own State. The truth is the North has had all the historians and therefore all the glory of the Revolution. Hence it is that all the world knows of the battle of Bunker Hill, while the far more glorious battle of Mifflin is scarcely spoken of. Hence it is that school boys are familiar with the bloodless capture of Ticonderoga, while the fierce conflict at Hanging Rock is unnoticed. Hence it is that we are better acquainted, even at the South, with the real and imaginary exploits of Northern Troops than with the heroic deeds of our own soldiers. As the North has produced all the historians, we have overlooked the curious fact that her great military achievements, those of which she specially boasts, were surprises. Thus Breed's Hill was seized and fortified at night, and Gen. Gage was therefore taken unawares. Thus Ticonderoga was surprised. Thus Col. Baum was unexpectedly attacked by Stark with twice as many troops, and the battle of Bennington was won; and we have in a favored version with an immense amount of bluster about it, and with vast stores of sentimentalism concerning Mrs. Mifflin Stark. Paulus Hook was taken by surprise so was Stony Point. The battle of Germantown was a surprise. The victories at Trenton and Princeton were surprises. Washington soon found out the stuff his Northern troops were made of. They were unsurpassed, and unsurpassable, when ever cunning, ingenuity and contrivance could be brought into play. But where there was nothing but hard fighting and no chance for Yankee tricks, as at Long Island, White Plains, Monmouth, &c. they were beaten, generally badly beaten. The South has no generals for the art of war. Gates tried a surprise at Camden, and lost the battle. Sumpter was surprised at Fishing Creek. Gen. Ashe was taken near the Savannah. Buford was surprised and his parades became a main item of the news. But as a people, the Southern people sleep to a proverb about at night. Hence it is that the great victories of the South have been won by down right, honest, farly fighting. There was no arid employed at

Fort Mifflin, none at Cowpens, none at Eutaw, none at Guilford, none at Craney Island, none at Fort Bowyer, none at Horse Shoe Bend. The victory at New Orleans was won in the broad light of day, the only instance there exhibited by the marvellous skill of the riflemen in the use of their terrible weapons.

I have now shown that schools of science add to the defense and security of a people, to their material comfort and prosperity, to their intellectual development and to their moral culture.

In conclusion, I would earnestly urge that the State encourage, by her patronage, the efforts made to establish Military Academies within her borders. We are constrained to have so high a standard of discipline and scholarship as to make our schools unpopular with a large portion of our youth. Hence it is that North Carolina must do something for the endowment of these Scientific Institutions, if she wishes to place herself in a position of military security. If she wishes to foster the mechanical arts and free herself from her degrading dependence upon the North for every article of convenience, comfort and luxury. Let it be remembered too, that all our great military leaders appreciated military education and warmly advocated military schools. The Academy at West Point came into existence on the recommendation of Washington. No President ever made it such a pet, and gave so much of his time to it, as did Gen. Jackson. Its admirable code of laws was drawn up by Mr. Calloun. Gen. Taylor published to the world that his main dependence on the field of battle was on his graduates. Gen. Scott openly avowed the same thing in a hundred conversations. As far back as 1803 Gen. Joseph Graham, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, presented a plan of a Military Academy to the Legislature of North Carolina and received a vote of thanks from that body.

Here we will, with confidence, close this discussion. When the wisdom and experience of such men as Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Scott, Taylor, Wool and Graham testify to the value and importance of Military Schools, surely none can be found so vain and presumptuous as to disparage their utility and oppose their establishment.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

United We are Powerful—Divided We are Weak.

OF HARRISVILLE, N. C.

Queen Anna in her letter of the 1st July, 1706, relative to the importance of a union then forming between Scotland and England, declared "that an entire and perfect union will be the solid foundation of a lasting peace. Such a union will enable us to resist all our enemies." Neighboring nations, says the learned Alcedo Malibry "are naturally enemies to each other, unless their weakness forces them to league in a confederative Republic." There is much evidence to prove the great necessity of union between adjoining nations, also to show that a separation must result unfortunately for both parties. Although it may seem obvious to common sense that a people whose interests and destiny to a great extent were the same, would be of one nation, especially being inhabitants of one island, yet, says Hume, for ages, England, Scotland and Ireland were engaged in war with one another. Then if it be true that human nature has been the same in all ages, will not like influences, operating upon the same nature produce similar results now, as they have at other periods of the world's history. Such a conclusion necessarily follows, and must be correct if the promise be valid; and in support of its validity we offer the eminent authority of Edward Everett. But it is said by some that causes now directing the public sentiment of this country are different from those which produced dissensions and wars of former periods. Let us see if there is any foundation for this assertion which is often proclaimed with an air of apparent triumph. He has read history for but little purpose who has not learned almost on every page, that personal considerations and party spirit, have given existence to great and unfortunate national events. Actuated by that feeling which caused the fallen angel to rather rule in hell than serve in heaven; there have ever been in all nations, men who would not scruple to sacrifice national tranquility to personal advantage or personal gratification. Pericles to gratify Aspasia destroyed the city of the Sannians, and to avoid a prosecution with which he was threatened, as an accomplice in a supposed theft of the navy, Phidias, or to escape the charge prepared to be brought against him for depicting the heads of State in the garb of popularity, was the primitive author of the Peloponnesian war, which terminated in the ruin of the Athenian Commonwealth. The prime minister of the Viceroy of Sicily, who quitted the triple crown, precipitated Sicily into a war with France, and thus laid the foundation of the French Revolution, which well claimed to be the cause of the ruin of the French countrymen from that time, and of the Stuart. Such are the effects of

ambition, which will either rule or ruin, while we are referred to the history of Florence, long since seen bowed in widowed desolation, lamenting the banishment of Dante, the glory of Italian letters, to Gibbon, who has erected a bridge across that stream which connects ancient and modern history, to Thier's, of the French Revolution, Arnold's, of Greece and Hume's, of England, to learn the triumphant progress of party spirit, leaving nothing behind save the ruins of great cities, to admonish the passing stranger of its desolating effects, and who exclaims with Julius Caesar, when surveying the fields of Pharsalia covered with the bodies of his slain countrymen, "They would have it so, yea, party spirit would have it so!" Such being one of the causes that has produced such deleterious results in other countries, it remains for us to show that this ambition which will, either ruin or rule and party spirit, also exist in this country, and unless the patriotic voice of the country assigns the tomb of political oblivion to certain politicians to whom a state of tranquility is a sentence of death, we may expect similar results. But it will not be necessary to refer to the acts of particular individuals to prove the existence of party spirit in America, which, if it continues, will be no less destructive than it has been in Europe, for our whole country both North and South is ample proof of the assertion. We have thus endeavored to show that one of the many prominent causes that have produced revolutions in Europe, exist here, and if human nature is the same in every nation, and like causes produce like results, we may anticipate a revolution in America, unless this cause is removed.

Commerce has also been the author of many wars. Sparta, Athens, Rome and Carthage were all republics; Athens and Carthage were of the commercial kind. These nations carried on a constant war with each other, many of which had their origin in their commercial regulations. The wars of Great Britain, many of them were relative to her commerce with Spain and other nations. Suppose there is a dissolution of the Union, will not the commerce of the several Confederacies be a fruitful subject of contention? We are aware that, previous to the formation of the present Constitution, there was much dissatisfaction on part of the states, relative to their commerce, and in the constitutional convention the southern states with much reluctance conferred on Congress the power to regulate commerce. If it was a source of such disagreement and contention among the states at a period when they were actuated and influenced by a common interest and motives, having but recently bid adieu to the fields of their triumphs, exclaiming to each other in the language of another, "whither thou goest, I will go, whither thou lodgest, I will lodge, thy people are my people, thy God is my God," then is it not evident that the unfriendly feeling which now exist between the North and South would be augmented by a separation, and ere long they would be natural enemies of each other. Would they not be like Sparta was little better than a well-regulated camp, and soon be so powerless as to be forced like Geneva which nation had offended Louis XIV. to send their magistrate and four senators to France to ask his pardon and receive his terms, so would these confederacies be forced to seek protection from other nations, after having been deprived of their power by internal wars, like the republics, which adorned the shores of the Mediterranean sea. Would we not cease to occupy that eminent position among the nations of the world which we now do and so justly merit? Would not a prostrated commerce, a ruined reputation and desolated fields be some of the results of a dissolution of the Union? Let experience, the least fallible guide of human opinions, be appealed to for an answer to these inquiries.

But it is argued that such will not be the effects of a dissolution, because we can have a direct trade between the South and England. We admit that it is very true we could send our cotton to Europe, instead of the North, but is not England more hostile, is possible, to the institution of slavery than the North? Do not England and France view with a jealous eye our increasing commercial power of America? Do not the experience of ages teach us that nations, and especially the former, have always been governed well, claim it to be the cause of that they free his countrymen from their any of the principles of such in crest, and are the Stuart. Such are the effects of

nity to carry into effect their nefarious designs? We indulge the hope that the people of America will permit reason to resume her sway and scatter to the four winds of heaven that cloud of despair now hovering over a great people of one connected country. That the ship of state may continue to bear to other climes the fruits of civilization, that there may be such an adjustment of existing difficulties as will cause the seceding states to return and once more revolve in harmony with their appropriate cheeks around that great central sun the constitution of the United States. Territorial disputes have also at all times been found one of the most fertile sources of hostility among nations. A larger number of the wars which have desolated the earth have sprung from this origin. This cause would exist among us in full force, for we have large tracts of unsettled territory in the United States. This territory has been ever since the formation of the government a fruitful theme for discussion, and has threatened more than once to dissolve the Union. Would it not be the summit of human folly to suppose that such a source of hostility would be removed by the formation of two or more confederacies? Will we disregard the admonitions of the accumulated experience of ages and the uniform course of human events by destroying a government which is the proudest monument the genius of man has ever erected? If such is our intention, America will have reason to exclaim in the words of the poet, "Farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness." But it is said by many, that the South can not obtain her rights under the present Constitution. We admit the construction the North places upon that instrument does not give the South that equality which she should claim; but would it not be at least prudent to make an effort to secure our rights through amendments, and if we fail, let it be like that of the heathen-god who attempted to conduct the chariot of the sun, a noble failure.

The 5th article of the Constitution declares that two-thirds of both houses of Congress can propose amendments, or on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof. The founders of this government were aware that there must be a great diversity of interest, and that it was necessary to provide a mode by which the rights and equality of every section might be secured. We admit that the South should resist the aggressions of the North, for it is more honorable to die a freeman than submit to aggression from any quarter. But we contend that we should exhaust all constitutional means to adjust the difficulties between the North and South before resorting to secession, for there is much evidence to show that the same misfortunes will attend the formation of several confederacies in America as have those in Europe and South America. While a union of aggression has not any charms for us, yet we love that which was intended like the arch of heaven to embrace within the span of its beneficent influence the interests of every section, a union in which the North and the South, "like the double-celled heret at every full stroke," beat the pulses of a common liberty and a common glory.

**TREASURY NOTES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES**—We were shown yesterday, by Collector Boston, a number of the new Treasury Notes, of various denominations, just issued by the government of the Confederate States. They are handsomely executed, with appropriate vignettes in green, and bear an interest of one cent per diem on the hundred dollars. We annex the inscription of the \$500 note.

A 500  
Twelve months after date the  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
Will pay the bearer  
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,  
With interest at five cents per day,  
MONTGOMERY, April 8, 1861.  
ALEX. B. CLITHERALL, Reg'tr. (500)  
E. C. ELMORE, Treasurer.  
(Lower margin) Receivable in payment  
of all Dues except Export Duties.

As these notes bear an interest, and are perfectly safe besides, they are likely to get into very general circulation.—*Savannah Republican*.



THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday, April 27, 1861

C. C. CARR, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 a year in advance. No paper sent unless the money is received in advance. The paper will be sent to subscribers without charge within four weeks of the date of publication.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers receiving their papers with a request to send them to the office of the paper will be obliged to do so. The paper will be sent to subscribers without charge within four weeks of the date of publication.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Times has a circulation of 10,000 copies. Advertisements will be published at the following rates: One square of 10 lines for one week, \$1.00; for two weeks, \$1.50; for three weeks, \$2.00; for four weeks, \$2.50; for five weeks, \$3.00; for six weeks, \$3.50; for seven weeks, \$4.00; for eight weeks, \$4.50; for nine weeks, \$5.00; for ten weeks, \$5.50; for eleven weeks, \$6.00; for twelve weeks, \$6.50; for thirteen weeks, \$7.00; for fourteen weeks, \$7.50; for fifteen weeks, \$8.00; for sixteen weeks, \$8.50; for seventeen weeks, \$9.00; for eighteen weeks, \$9.50; for nineteen weeks, \$10.00; for twenty weeks, \$10.50; for twenty-one weeks, \$11.00; for twenty-two weeks, \$11.50; for twenty-three weeks, \$12.00; for twenty-four weeks, \$12.50; for twenty-five weeks, \$13.00; for twenty-six weeks, \$13.50; for twenty-seven weeks, \$14.00; for twenty-eight weeks, \$14.50; for twenty-nine weeks, \$15.00; for thirty weeks, \$15.50; for thirty-one weeks, \$16.00; for thirty-two weeks, \$16.50; for thirty-three weeks, \$17.00; for thirty-four weeks, \$17.50; for thirty-five weeks, \$18.00; for thirty-six weeks, \$18.50; for thirty-seven weeks, \$19.00; for thirty-eight weeks, \$19.50; for thirty-nine weeks, \$20.00; for forty weeks, \$20.50; for forty-one weeks, \$21.00; for forty-two weeks, \$21.50; for forty-three weeks, \$22.00; for forty-four weeks, \$22.50; for forty-five weeks, \$23.00; for forty-six weeks, \$23.50; for forty-seven weeks, \$24.00; for forty-eight weeks, \$24.50; for forty-nine weeks, \$25.00; for fifty weeks, \$25.50; for fifty-one weeks, \$26.00; for fifty-two weeks, \$26.50; for fifty-three weeks, \$27.00; for fifty-four weeks, \$27.50; for fifty-five weeks, \$28.00; for fifty-six weeks, \$28.50; for fifty-seven weeks, \$29.00; for fifty-eight weeks, \$29.50; for fifty-nine weeks, \$30.00; for sixty weeks, \$30.50; for sixty-one weeks, \$31.00; for sixty-two weeks, \$31.50; for sixty-three weeks, \$32.00; for sixty-four weeks, \$32.50; for sixty-five weeks, \$33.00; for sixty-six weeks, \$33.50; for sixty-seven weeks, \$34.00; for sixty-eight weeks, \$34.50; for sixty-nine weeks, \$35.00; for seventy weeks, \$35.50; for seventy-one weeks, \$36.00; for seventy-two weeks, \$36.50; for seventy-three weeks, \$37.00; for seventy-four weeks, \$37.50; for seventy-five weeks, \$38.00; for seventy-six weeks, \$38.50; for seventy-seven weeks, \$39.00; for seventy-eight weeks, \$39.50; for seventy-nine weeks, \$40.00; for eighty weeks, \$40.50; for eighty-one weeks, \$41.00; for eighty-two weeks, \$41.50; for eighty-three weeks, \$42.00; for eighty-four weeks, \$42.50; for eighty-five weeks, \$43.00; for eighty-six weeks, \$43.50; for eighty-seven weeks, \$44.00; for eighty-eight weeks, \$44.50; for eighty-nine weeks, \$45.00; for ninety weeks, \$45.50; for ninety-one weeks, \$46.00; for ninety-two weeks, \$46.50; for ninety-three weeks, \$47.00; for ninety-four weeks, \$47.50; for ninety-five weeks, \$48.00; for ninety-six weeks, \$48.50; for ninety-seven weeks, \$49.00; for ninety-eight weeks, \$49.50; for ninety-nine weeks, \$50.00; for one hundred weeks, \$50.50.

THE TIMES DURING THE WAR.—At present, it is our intention to endeavor to give our readers all the incidents and movements of this great war now going on between the tyrant of the North and the freedom of the South. We may be compelled to curtail the size of the Times for a few months, but in doing this we feel satisfied we have the support and sympathy of our patrons and friends. We will give the same amount of news and will only leave off for awhile the literary feature—making the Times a chronicle of the times in which we all have to take so active a part. We are reluctantly forced to make this announcement, as two of our printers and the "mail" are already in native service and the editor is in the line of the 20,000 recently called for by the Governor.

Under the head of *our news* may be found a faithful record of passing events, carefully selected and arranged. We will endeavor to make this department reliable, yet our readers must remember that most of the latest items are telegrams and may be somewhat colored.

Form and Vult.—We are truly glad to know that the old "watch and wait" party has changed its name to the "form and vult" party. The patriotism that prompted our people to wait and fight for the Union, still burns in our bosoms, as is seen by the unusual rally of our volunteers to the call of the Governor. The forts are all armed, and the arsenal well garrisoned, and we have a few more men than are needed for immediate service. We hope, however, that the young men of our State will form themselves into companies, equipped and drilled, so that when needed they can march at a moment's warning. It is now time for immediate action, and we have our lot with the South, let us make up for our tardiness in going over, by our promptness in meeting the responsibilities of the present crisis. North Carolina is all right, but it takes a little time for her to make up her mind, yet when she does so, we to the man who would oppose her.

GODDY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This ladies' special favorite, with all its rich variety of embellishment—steel engravings, colored fashion plates, work cut in wood, and its fund of interesting and varied literary matter, poetry, tales, family recipes, &c., &c., is out for May, our copy of which with Goddy's usual punctuality, we are in receipt of. Price for single copy, \$1.00 a year; or with the Times, \$1.00.

Two comets are now looked for by astronomers—the De Vico comet, which appeared in 1865, and the celestial comet of Charles V.

The Programme.

The New York Evening Post, of Friday last, approves of and recommends for adoption the annexed programme in order to subjugate the South.

Let it be attempted and every Northern man caught South of Mason and Dixon's Line, will be put to death instantly. The Yankees may do their worst, the people of the South do not fear them.

Napoleon Treatment of the Rebels.—The subjoined suggestions are from one whom a long residence in the South has made acquainted with all the vulnerable points of the new Confederacy:

I. With the first Napoleon, were at the head of this government, he would probably close the secessionists somewhat in the following manner, and if such medicine were administered, the entire South would be started into submission in three months:

1. Let the Government take possession of the telegraph and stop all messages from going South. This would prevent traitorous intelligence from being transmitted in cipher or otherwise.

2. Stop all the mails South. These two doses, thoroughly administered, would leave them in utter darkness, and soon set the traitors to fighting among themselves, and the leaders would be hung at their own door-posts by their own neighbors.

3. Blockade off every southern port, especially the mouth of the Mississippi.

4. Let nothing pass from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. The clerk of the creek steamer Natchez—a middle-aged man of rare intelligence—told the writer of this account in conversation last winter, that every state on the river below Cairo would be ruined if the river should be blocked at Cairo for thirty days. An engineer force, starting from this point with picks and shovels at this spring season of the year, could cross the river and ruin Mississippi and Louisiana.

5. Let the government take military control of every railroad and stop all traffic leading South, and stop all transit of passengers and freight. Having done this, let a proclamation be issued prohibiting all loyal citizens from furnishing the rebels with intelligence, money, provisions or supplies of any kind.

All these suggestions, faithfully carried out, would starve the rebels out. True, it would injure good Union men both North and South; but it would be the quickest and surest mode of crushing the rebellion completely, and without a long war. There would be skirmishes at the border, and a few pitched battles, but this plan would soon wind up all the secessionist hubbub. The rebels' element will not fear a part in the secession drama, soon enough without suggestions from any source.

Watch the Abolitionists.—The following, from the Wilmington Journal, should cause all to be on the alert, watching for our internal foes. There are some mean men in every neighborhood and suspicious characters should be "brought to light."

We learn that on Monday night, at the culvert or bridge where the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad crosses the main run or stream of Tassard Creek, about half a mile beyond Wilson, three of the engines upon which the track rested, were found to be entirely removed, leaving the rails to be supported by the chairs only. The telegraph wire was also cut. Most providentially, although the track was left to yield partially, the Georgia volunteers were enabled to pass over safely. The string pieces were also found to be partially sawed through. Of course, the bridge was immediately made secure. It is reported that the head guilty of this atrocious act has been arrested.

The County Court of Wilson county being in session immediately detailed a patrol to guard the bridge.

There are bad men among us, and we cannot be too cautious or too vigilant, especially in regard to our railroads.

WANT TO BOARD.—In addition to Lincoln's other troubles, the Washington States ranches for the following:

There are now in this city between sixty and seventy men, mostly from the West, who have informed Lincoln that he must either give them an office, or lend them money to get home with.

Treachery of Lincolnism.

If anything is certain, it is that the nation has been led to believe that a pacific policy would be pursued. The original policy would be pursued. The original Republican war-cry of "Coercion" had been completely abandoned by the party.

It was not supposed that the Administration would have any favorable opportunity to re-establish the authority of the Government where it had temporarily yielded to the force of secession—but that nothing would be attempted—that it would not strike the first mortal blow—and that full and fair opportunity would be allowed for time and natural causes to work out a great problem, beyond the reach of politicians, and fit only for the highest faculties of statesmen and patriots. Mr. Lincoln had expressly declared that the United States would make no assault, unless first assailed. The evacuation of Fort Sumter was held to be certain, therefore, for why should it be retained as a cause of quarrel, unless as it was to the Government now, and equally useless as it would be, if ever strongly reinforced, or ever so persistently held?

But suddenly the scene changes. With-out apparent reason a formidable squadron is despatched, its destination believed to be Charleston, the commander at Fort Sumter is called upon to evacuate the fortress, which he refuses to do, and his refusal is clearly based upon information conveyed to him, that the squadron is on its way to reinforce him. The policy of the Administration, therefore, is coercion, after all, and it is in vain to deny or evade the fact, that the South Carolinians are first assailed by those who approach them for the purpose of reducing them to submission. It is useless to ask, under such circumstances, who fired the first gun—the assault is made by them who threaten it, by whichever party the first actual blow is struck. The determination of the Administration, therefore, is to coerce, and the future will soon show what advantages are to be gained by the pursuit of such a policy.—Boston Courier.

The above is poor proof of the great unanimity which prevails at the North in regard to the policy of coercion. That is what a Massachusetts paper says, and the following, from a paper in Maine is quite as satisfactory:

When the Government at Washington calls for volunteers or recruits to carry on their work of subjugation and tyranny under the specious phrases of "defending the laws," "erecting and protecting the public property," and "collecting the revenue," let every Democrat tell his sons and tell the millions of free men in the North, that the language of England's great Lord, the Earl of Chatham, whose bold words in behalf of the struggling Colonies of America, in the dark hours of the Revolution, have enshrined his name in the heart of every friend of freedom, and immortalized his name wherever the name of liberty is known, say, in his thrilling language: "If I were a Southerner, as I am a Northerner, while a foreign troop was landed in my country I would never lay down my arms—never, NEVER!" —Bangor Union.

Coming Night.—The Raleigh Standard, a violent anti-secession organ, and one that never spared Gov. Ellis and the States Rights party, in its Saturday's issue, says:

"We think the Governor acted with patriotic promptness in refusing the call on this State for troops; and that, in convening the Legislature to take action in this great crisis, he will be sustained by the whole people of the State."

We have heretofore severely censured this functionary for his public conduct. We did this honestly, and from a sincere desire to serve and save the country. We were moved to it by no selfish or personal feeling, by no disappointed ambition. We now come forward to sustain him in this day of trial, and to encourage him in our feeble way to stand like a man of iron for the rights and the honor of North Carolina. May God defend the right!"

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR.—Many inquiries have been made by parties interested as to the effect of service in the Army or Navy upon life insurance. The New England Life Insurance Company, of Boston, has established a war rate, at two per cent above the ordinary rates, and has commenced the issuing of policies.

Official Action of the British Consul.

The Esquire of Saturday states that the sovereignty of Virginia has been acknowledged by the British Government, through one of its officials. The British brigantine Lilly Dale, from Halifax, N. S., entered Friday morning at the Custom-House, the Captain presenting the Consular certificate of the fact that he had deposited his papers with the words, "United States of America" erased. In answer to a gentleman who expressed his gratification of his official action, the Consul, Mr. Moore, said he did what he considered his duty—that no United States laws were in force here, and that he believed his Government would coincide with him in this view.

Shooting Accident.—We learn from the Leesville Herald that a distressing and fatal accident occurred at Morehead's Factory in that place on the evening of the 24th inst. J. T. Pratt, a sprightly lad of some ten or twelve summers, while attending to the machinery, was caught by the hands, and becoming entangled, was whirled around and around until he was literally crushed. He uttered but a single exclamation—"Shut off" during his hurried and awful trip. The unfortunate youth was the son of Mr. Jordan Pratt of Rockingham Co.

More Troops.—On Sunday evening, an extra train passed down the road with 250 troops on board, consisting of the Rowan Rifle Guards, accompanied by the Salisbury Blues Band, and two companies from Cabarrus County, viz: The Cabarrus Guard and the "Cabarrus Black Boys." The destination of these troops was Fort Caswell.

Proclamation of the Gov. of Va.—The following document was issued from the Executive Department Saturday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, April 20, 1861.

In obedience to a resolution of the Convention, the injunction of secrecy having been removed, the following section of an Ordinance passed by the Convention is published for the information of the public:

"Be it ordained, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to call into the service of the State as many volunteers as necessary to repel invasion and protect the citizens of the State in the present emergency, which volunteers he will receive in companies and organize into Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, according to the force required, and the Governor shall appoint and commission the General, field and staff officers of said volunteers, and proceed to have them organized and instructed. And that he shall immediately invite all efficient and worthy Virginians, and residents of Virginia, in the Army and Navy of the United States, to retire therefrom and to enter the service of Virginia, assigning to them such rank as will not reverse the relative rank held by them in the United States service, and will at least be equivalent thereto."

By order of the Governor.

GEORGE W. MUFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL SURRENDER.—This Arsenal was surrendered by the garrison on the demand of Gov. Ellis on Monday last. A large number of soldiers, under Gen. Draughon had assembled to take it by force if necessary. The arms and munitions taken were 27,000 stand of arms, 6,000 pistols, 3,000 kegs of powder, and any quantity of cannon balls and shells. With this armament the Old North State is ready to engage in the contest either to preserve their liberties on her own soil, or to go to the aid of any of her Southern sisters who may need it.

LOOK UP FOR BEN McFELLEN.—Under this head the following notice appears in an Augusta paper:

Young men in search of Black Republicans in Washington or elsewhere, will meet at the Hussard drill room, at the corner of Greene and Jackson streets, this evening at 7 o'clock, to form a company for immediate service.

The Hornet's Nest Rifles, who have been stationed at Fort Caswell for some days have been ordered, we learn to Raleigh, where several other companies are now quartered.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.]  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Raleigh, April 20, 1861.

The elections ordered for Major and Brigadier Generals in the several Divisions and Brigades in the State are hereby suspended, and no elections will be held by the officers receiving such orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
J. F. HOKE, Adj. Genl.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.]  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Raleigh, April 20, 1861.

First Lieutenant Richard H. RIMMEL, late of the United States Army, having offered his services to the State, he is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant to the Adjutant General, until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
J. F. HOKE, Adj. Genl.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.]  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Raleigh, April 20, 1861.

The Volunteer forces of the State not already ordered into active service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's Office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Orders—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip themselves. Some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied at the call of your Governor. The desire for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
J. F. HOKE, Adj. Genl.

The Goldsboro Tribune of this morning has the following item:—

We understand that Duncan K. McKee, Esq., who came here last night, bears a special order for one regiment of North Carolina troops, to march to the City of Washington. They are to be ready in 48 hours from the notice. This is by order of Governor Ellis.

Mr. McKee's whole soul is in the cause.

OUR RAILROADS.—We are authorized to give notice that all the Railroad Companies of this State will transport troops and munitions of war for the use of the State free of charge, and extra trains will always be in readiness for any emergency.

WAR MUNITIONS FOR THE SOUTH INTERCEPTED.—Cincinnati, April 15.—Thirty-five boxes of guns from Paris—burg were seized to-day on steamers destined for Little Rock, Arkansas, and Memphis.

A large shipment of powder has also been stopped.

A shipment of bacon for Charleston, via Nashville, was also disembarked, and orders of boats have been notified to take on ammunition or provisions South. The police in boats search every passing steamer.

All the volunteer companies here are filled, and more are offering than can be accepted. Three companies started tonight to rendezvous at Columbus. The hundred troops are in readiness at Newport barracks. The work of enlistment is progressing rapidly.

OUTBREAK IN GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.—A PRINTING OFFICE DEMOLISHED.—This afternoon the proprietor of a printing office, No. 50 Gold street, displayed a Palmetto flag from one of his windows. An immense crowd immediately gathered about the establishment, and demanded that the offending ensign of treason should be taken down, and the stars and stripes be run up in its stead. This was refused, when the crowd executed its threat, to remove the "treason," i. e., they literally demolished the establishment, breaking all his material and publishing it in the street.

A Confederate Flag 20 feet by 12, has been raised on the Marshall House, in Alexandria, Va.

Foreigners are now permitted to hold real estate in Florida.



## WAR NEWS.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT!  
MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS KILLED!  
PASSAGE OF SEVERAL CARS.  
Murder of Marylanders!

On Friday morning, the 18th, the excitement has been gradually rising in Baltimore for some days, with reference to the passage of Northern volunteers through the city. The Massachusetts and other volunteers, some from Philadelphia, at President street depot, at that city, at 10½ o'clock. A large crowd had assembled, evidently to give them an unbecoming reception. The arrangements contemplated the passage of 21 cars occupied by the volunteers, from President street depot to the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the intervening space occupied by the Pratt street track. The Sun says:

The cars were dispatched one after the other, and upon the arrival of the first car at the intersection of Gay and Pratt sts., a vast assemblage, having collected there, demonstrations were made which evidently contemplated the stopping of the troops at that point. Just then, repairs of the road were in progress, and a number of paving stones were lying in heaps, which were seized by the crowd and used for purposes of assault.

Six of the cars had succeeded in passing on their way before the crowd were able to accomplish the purpose of halting the track, which they now began to effect by placing large heavy anchors along the track directly across the rails. Some seven or eight were borne by the crowd and laid on the track, and thus the passage of the cars were effectually interrupted.

Having accomplished this object, the crowd set to hastily cheering for the South, for Jefferson Davis, South Carolina and secession, and groups for sundry seditious parties. In the mean while the troops thus delayed at the depot remained quietly in the cars until fired at their luncheon, and apprehending a more favorable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to face the music and march through the city.

They accordingly evacuated the cars, and rapidly gathering on the street north of the depot, formed in line and prepared to make the attempt. The word was given to "march," and the head of the line had advanced some fifteen paces, when it was driven back upon the main body by the immense crowd, still further increased by a body of men who marched down to the depot, bearing at their head a Confederate flag.

As soon as the troops turned out of Camden avenue, they were greeted with a volley of stones.

At the corner of Eaven street, two of the soldiers were struck with stones and knocked down; one of them was taken by the police to the drug store of T. J. Pitt, at the corner of Pratt and High streets, and the other to the Eastern police station.

The yelling continued, and the stones flew thick and fast. At Pratt street Bridge a gun was fired, said by Policemen No. 71 to have been fired from the ranks of the soldiers.

Then the crowd pressed stronger until the body reached the corner of Gray street, where the troops presented arms and fired. Several persons fell on the first round, and the crowd became furious. A number of revolvers were used, and their shots took effect in the ranks.

People then ran in every direction in search of arms, but the armories of the military companies of the city were closely guarded and none could be obtained. The firing continued from Frederick street to South street in quick succession, but how many fell cannot now be ascertained.

THE FIRING ON THE CITIZENS AT  
HOWARD AND DOWD STREETS

At the corner of Howard and Dower streets one of the marching companies was pressed upon, when the troops in one of the cars fired a volley into the citizens. The ball striking in the brick walk of the dwelling, dashed out pieces of brick, and making large holes in the walls. The fire was returned from several points with guns and revolvers, and with bricks by the crowd. Several soldiers were wounded here, but it is thought no citizens were struck by the bullets of the soldiers. The

faces of many of the soldiers, as seen through the car windows, were streaming with blood from cuts received from the shattered glass of car windows, and from the missiles hurled into them. Several wounded, supposed to have been shot in their passage along Pratt street, were taken out of the car in a bleeding and fainting condition at the Camden station, and transferred to the other cars.

From Gay to South street, on Pratt, the fight with the soldiers who marched, or rather ran through town, was terrific. Large paving stones were hurled into the ranks from every direction, the negroes who were about the wharf, in many instances, joining in the assault. At Gay street the soldiers fired a number of shots, though without hitting any one, so far as could be ascertained. After firing this volley the soldiers again broke into a run, but another shower of stones hurled into the ranks at Commerce street with such force as to knock several of them down, the order was given to another portion of them to halt and fire, which had to be repeated before they could be brought to a halt. They then wheeled and fired some twenty shots, but from their stopping and dodging to avoid the stones, but four or five shots took effect, the marks of a great portion of their balls being visible on the walls of the adjacent warehouse, even up to the second stories. Here four citizens fell, two of whom died in a few moments, and the other two were carried off, supposed to be mortally wounded.

## FORCED TO FIGHT AGAINST THE SOUTH.

As one of the soldiers fired he was struck with a stone and knocked down, and as he attempted to arise another stone struck him in the face, when he crawled into a store, and prostrating himself on the floor, clasped his hands and begged piteously for his life, saying that he was threatened with instant death by his officers if he refused to accompany them. He said one-half of them had been forced to come in the same manner, and he hoped all who forced others to come might be killed before they got through the city. He pleaded so hard that no further vengeance was bestowed upon him and he was taken to the police station to have his wounds dressed. As soon as they had fired at this point they again wheeled and started off in a full run, when some three or four parties issued from the warehouses there and fired at them, which brought down three more soldiers, one of whom was carried into the same store with the one above alluded to, and died in a few moments. The others succeeded in regaining their feet, and proceeded on with their comrades; the whole running as fast as they could and a running fire was kept up by the soldiers from this point to the depot, the crowd continuing to hurl stones into the ranks throughout the whole line of march.

## THE TROOPS REACH THE CAMDEN RAILROAD STATION

As early as nine o'clock troops collected about the Camden Station in anticipation of the arrival of the troops from the President street depot. The throngs gradually augmented until about 10½ o'clock, when a large body of police appeared, and the mass took it for granted that the troops were coming. Meanwhile, the assembly kept itself informed on events at the lower depot by several young men on horseback, who rode rapidly forward and back between the depot. The Mayor of the city and the Board of Police Commissioners did their utmost to pacify the crowd, as well as did other prominent citizens. Finally crowds, rushing pell-mell from the lower streets towards the depot, gave notice that the cars were coming, and they arrived one after another, drawn by four horses. The blinds of most of the cars were shut down, and in those not provided with blinds the troops laid flat to avoid the bricks thrown at them. The car windows were perfectly riddled, and their sides bore great indentations from the rocks and bricks hurled at them.

The scene while the troops were changing cars was indescribably fearful. Tamers, clothed in the most fearful language, were hurled at them by the panting crowd, who, almost breathless with running, pressed up to the car windows, presenting knives and revolvers, and cursing up into the faces of the soldiers. The police were thrown in between the cars, and forming a barrier, the troops changed cars, many of them seeking their muskets as they stepped on the platform.

After embarking the assemblage expected to see the train move off, but its departure was evidently delayed in the vain hope that the crowd would disperse; but no, it swelled, and the troops expressed to the officers of the road their determination to go at once, or they would leave the cars and make their way to Washington.

While the delay was increasing the excitement, a wild cry was raised on the platform, and a dense crowd ran down the platform and out the railroad track towards the Spring Gardens, until the track for a mile was black with an excited, rushing mass. The crowd, as it went, placed obstructions of every description on the track. Great logs and telegraph poles, requiring a dozen or more men to move them, were laid across the rails, and stones rolled from the embankment.

A body of police followed after the crowd, both in a full run, and removed the obstructions as fast as they were placed on the track. Various attempts were made to tear up the track with logs of wood and pieces of timber, and there was a great outcry for pickaxes and handspikes, but only one or two could be found. The police interfered on every occasion, but the crowd, growing larger and more excited, would dash off into a break-neck run for another position further on, until the empty line was reached. The police followed, running, until forced to stop from exhaustion. At this point many of the throng gave it up from exhaustion, but a crowd, longer winded, dashed on for nearly a mile further, now and then pausing to attempt to force the rails, or place some obstruction upon them. They could be distinctly seen for a mile along the track where it makes a bend at the Washington Road bridge. When the train went out, the mass of people had mostly returned to the depot. Shots and stones were exchanged between the military and citizens at several points.

## THE MILITARY.

The Governor, Mayor, and President of the Board of Police, at noon caused an order for the instant assembling of the military of the city, with instructions to repel the march of any more Northern troops through the city.

In a short time thereafter, Gen. Edgerton appeared on the street and told the people what had been done, and it gave satisfaction. In the afternoon, quite a number of Volunteer Companies were out and fully armed and equipped.

## INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

While the cars, containing the troops, were standing at the President street depot, a clerk from the custom-house went into one of them and denounced the soldiers in bitter terms. A captain ordered him out, threatening if he did not go, they would fire on him. He replied they were too cowardly to fire, when the officer struck at him with his sword, which blow he received on the left hand, and with the other knocked him down and took his sword from him, as also the scabbard. A private interfered for the protection of his commander, and he, too, the clerk knocked down with heavy drawn pistol, and escaped with his prize—the sword—the only injury he received being a pretty severe cut across his hand.

At the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, while the soldiers were firing upon the crowd, two other clerks from the same place ran into the ranks, and each knocking down a soldier with his fist, bore off their muskets as trophies of their exploit.

Another of those in the station-house said he had no enmity against the South, and came only because his company was ordered out, otherwise he would have been feared as a coward and reprobate. Others in the companies were actuated by the same motives.

A body of one hundred and five of the volunteers from the North was taken in charge by the police of the eastern district and sent back. They are now said to have stopped at Magnolia.

At the eastern police station last night a German asked for lodging. He said he had been forced into the cars at Philadelphia, but did not know where they were going to take him.

THE LATER IN THE FIELD.—It is said that ten Irish regiments in the Abolition States have offered their services to President Davis.

## Gosport Navy Yard.

Old Abe's cowardly soldiers last Sunday, after destroying everything they could not carry off, fired the buildings and made their escape. The Navy Yard is now in the hands of the Virginians.

The Petersburg Express has quite a lengthy description of the affair. We condense the following:

On Saturday and Sunday the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. The troops were hurrying to and fro, and every one anxious to know what was to be done, but unable to obtain the desired information. The rumor was that the Cumberland was about to sail from the Navy Yard and preparations were made to prevent her.

At 12 o'clock an officer came from the yard, bearing a flag of truce and was conducted to Gen. Taliaferro's headquarters at the Atlantic Hotel, where a consultation was held, which resulted in a promise that the commandant of the Yard, Col. Macaulay, that none of the vessels should be removed nor a shot fired except in self-defence. This quieted the excitement but it was renewed at a later hour, when it was ascertained that the Germantown and the Merrimack had been scuttled, and that the heavy shears on the wharf at which the Germantown was lying had been cut away, and allowed to fall mid-ships across her decks, carrying away the main topmasts and yards. It was also perceived that the men were busily engaged in destroying and throwing overboard side and small arms, &c., and other property, and boats were constantly passing between the Pennsylvania, Cumberland and other vessels. The assurance of the Commodore, given by his officer at the truce interview, however, tended to allay the apprehension of an immediate collision. But the continued stirring movements at the yard rendered it certain that it was the intention of Macaulay to destroy all the buildings and other property there—and it was therefore, with not much surprise that, about midnight, after two or three slight explosions, the light of a serious conflagration was observed at the yard. This continued to increase, and before daylight the demon-work of destruction was extended to the immense ship-houses known as A and B, (the former containing the entire frame of the New York, 71, which had been on the stocks unfinished, for some thirty-eight years,) and also to the long ranges of two-story offices and stores on each side of the main gate of the yard. The flames and heat from this tremendous mass of burning material was set by a southwest wind directly towards the line of the vessel's moored on the edge of the channel, opposite the yard, and nearly all of these, too, were speedily enveloped in flames.

The scene at this time was grand and terrific beyond description. The roar of the conflagration was loud enough to be heard at three or four miles distance, and to this were added occasional discharges from the heavy guns of the old Pennsylvania, ship-of-the-line, as they became successively heated. These guns, were double-shotted and directed at different parts of the yard for the purpose of ensuring its complete demolition. This, however, is certain—that if all her guns had been thus prepared and directed, the burnt district could not have been more completely cleared of its appurtenances.

At one time Norfolk was in great danger of fire, but the wind changing no damage was done.

The negroes are hard at work, and breastworks are being thrown up to prevent the "Cumberland" and "Pawnee" from getting back to the city, as it is feared they might fire on us.

The guns were all spiked with wrought nails, and are being spiked in fifteen minutes each.

French Forest has been appointed Commandant of the naval forces of Virginia by Gov. Lecher. He now has charge of the Navy Yard, and is having a heavy battery erected with sand bags at Hospital Point, which is in our possession. Four large Columbiads have been spiked and hauled down to the Hospital. They are now being mounted.

The Yankees destroyed all the small arms of modern make.

A splendid lot of shot and shell still remains.

The brass pieces taken in the Mexican war are spiked with wrought nails, but not all injured.

The old ship Pennsylvania has been

burning all day, and it is now down to the water's edge.

Fortress Monroe has been largely reinforced with men from Massachusetts.

On the Norfolk side of the Elizabeth, there is much activity, and the people are busily fortifying the approaches to the city.

NORFOLK, April 21—11 P. M.—The Cumberland lightened herself by throwing overboard some of her heavy armament, and thus got over the obstructions, and escaped.

The Pennsylvania, Merrimack, Germantown, Baritan and Dolphin were all burnt, and the Plymouth sunk.

The most valuable portions of the Yard and machine shops, timber houses, etc., are all safe.

Fifteen hundred of the best pieces of artillery have been secured.

## New York Seventh Regiment Cut to Pieces by Marylanders!

Richmond, April 22, 1861.—I have received information from a reliable source at Alexandria, stating that a special messenger had reached there from Marlboro', Md., with tidings to the effect, that an engagement had taken place on Annapolis Heights between the Baltimore Military and the New York city Seventh Regiment. The conflict was terrific, and the latter were literally cut to pieces.

This was the crack regiment of the New York military force. What amount of force was opposed to them we do not know. This wants confirmation.

## From Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 22.—The following is from the Gazette Extra, of this evening:

WASHINGTON, April 22.—About 1200 men, including the Massachusetts regiment, are quartered at the Capitol.

All the Army and Navy officers from Virginia have resigned, or will resign.

Martial law is authoritatively said to be declared until there is evidence of approaching danger.

Major Hoskins, of New York, is in command of Fort Washington, with 200 men.

It is estimated that 14,000 to 20,000 barrels of flour have been taken from Georgetown by the Government, and stored in the public buildings.

Numbers of families are leaving the city by every convenient route, deeming it unsafe to remain.

## From Indiana.

Terre Haute, (Ind.), April 17.—A speech made by D. W. Voorhees here, on our national difficulties, and the rights of the South, was well received. This shows how we Hoosiers stand at present.

A young man, by the name of Samuel Barker, from Washington, D. C., is raising recruits here to join the Southern Army.

## Egypt for the South.

Montgomery, April 17.—We have intelligence that five companies have been raised in Southern Illinois, (Egypt,) and are en route to join the Army of the Confederate States.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 17th, 1861. Thirty-two thousand more troops have been ordered out to day. Perfect confidence exists among the authorities that they can whip Lincoln. General Pillow's offer of his Tennessee division has been accepted.

Governor Floyd is raising a brigade in South-western Virginia for State defence.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## DR. J. BOYER DOB'S IMPERIAL WINE

There is no article from a pure and medicinal wine which has not doubtless the most successful of all wines, and is reported by only one house in the United States, and is from the following valuable sources: Blackberry, Elder, Raspberry, Strawberry, Spikenard, Sassafras, Cinchona, Hops, Lemon, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. And it is proved to have discovered some "Secrets" known only to the "Lords of South America," and is a tonic to the system, which the doctor is holding, but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every sufferer and physician in the country will appreciate and use.

As a remedy for Indigestion, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrhs, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, the Nervous System, Rheumatism, Piles, Dropsy, general debility, Indigestion, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the relief and cure of the most distressing and all the most dangerous of diseases, the doctor has discovered a "Secret" which the doctor is holding, but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every sufferer and physician in the country will appreciate and use.

CHAS. W. HIGGINS & CO., Proprietors, 75 Wall Street, New York.











(Continued from 1st page.)  
 squaws, but they were gone, and as we afterwards learned, they had run to the village to give the alarm that the pale faces were near. The Indians rushed down the hill yelling fearfully.

Escape for us was now impossible; and we bade the youth, save himself now, but not to forget us.

"Go!" said we, "go now or you will be slain; leave us now, but do not leave us forever. Bring force, bring an army; surround the village at midnight, but now slip into the thick forest and save your self!" He waved his hand towards us as he went, and cried.

"To-morrow night!" and was gone; they were all gone, they had the advantage of the Indians, for they were on horses, and the Indians on foot.

(Concluded next week.)

#### Proclamation by the President of the Confederate States.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has by proclamation announced the intention of invading this Confederacy with an armed force, for the purpose of capturing its fortresses and thereby subverting its independence and subjecting the free people thereof to the domination of foreign power; and whereas it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion and to defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire by service in private armed vessels on the high seas to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States. And I do notify all persons applying for letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew, and to sign said statement and deliver the same to the Secretary of State, or to the Collector of any port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

And I do further notify all applicants aforesaid, that before any commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel, the owner or owners thereof, and the commander for the time being, will be required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel; in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; with condition that the owners, officers and crew who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall observe the laws of these Confederate States, and the instructions given to them for the regulation of their conduct; that they shall satisfy all damages contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States. And I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties incident thereto. And I do, moreover, solemnly exhort the good people of these Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of free Government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and these now threatened in an aggravated form, by those whose enmity is more implacable, because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence, and by which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Confederate States to be affixed, this twentieth day of April, 1861.

By the President.

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
 R. T. JOHNS, Secretary of State.

#### Another Proclamation by the President of the U. States of America.

(A PROCLAMATION.)  
 Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States, for the collection of the revenue, cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States;

And whereas a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in waters of the United States;

And whereas an Executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceeding, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the laws of nations in such case provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo, as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretense, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
 Secretary of State.

MISSOURI'S RESPONSE TO LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—Governor Jackson, of Missouri, has replied as follows to the requisition from Lincoln's Secretary of War: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT FOR MISSOURI, Jefferson City, April 17.

Sir—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men, for immediate service, has been received.

There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but that these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgement, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary, and is its object inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with.

Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholty crusade.

(Signed) C. F. JACKSON,

Governor of Missouri.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS.—The New York Day Book gives the names of 18 vessels from Southern ports which were seized in that Port on the 16th because they had clearances in the name of the Confederate States and not the United States. Each one was fined \$100 and all foreign merchandise on board, above the value of \$800, forfeited.

#### Military Movements.

Three companies of Georgia troops passed through this place yesterday en route for Virginia. Two of them were from Macon, viz. the Floyd Rifles, commanded by Hon. Thos. Hardeman, and the Macon Volunteers, Capt. Smith.

The other company was the City Light Guard, Capt. Colquitt, from Columbus. These companies were composed of the very best material—They are all fine looking, solidly fellows and seemed to be without gentleman in their conduct and feelings. The Spirit and enthusiasm which animated them may be imagined, when we say that a lawyer who was a private in one of them told us he had been *injured* but *not* hurt when he left home, and we afterwards learned that they were two or three others who were similarly situated. God grant they may return in safety to their brides!—*Wilmington Herald.*

STORM GATHERING OVER THE SEA.—The European News by the *Fulton* (says the New York *Express*) severely attracted attention on Monday, the merchants as well as the general public being too much absorbed in the progress of painful events nearer home. It is interesting to note, however, that the signs multiply, that Southern Europe, the coming summer, as well as our own country, bids fair to be the scene of mighty military events. France and Austria appear to be drifting towards another war, upon the many still unsettled points of the Italian question, and it is not marvelous, therefore, that the correspondents write that in most of the great commercial and financial circles on the continent vague and wide spread uneasiness exists. A significant symptom of the inclination of Austria is the rejection of the Hungarian "programme," looking to the separation of the administration of Hungary from that of Austria. There is the strongest sort of sympathy between Hungary and Venice, and Rome—and it needs but some Garibaldi or Victor Emmanuel to re-touch the electric spark, which drove the Bourbons out of Southern Italy last summer—to drive the Hapsburgs there, after them.

But this is not all. A war of the most formidable dimensions is looming up in Northern as well as Southern Europe. A correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Copenhagen, March 28, writes:

"We are rapidly drifting into hostilities with Germany. The last attempt of the Danish Government to come to an amicable understanding with the Estates of Holstein has signally failed.

The committee to whom the Government proposals were referred, reported on the 16th, unanimously in favor of their rejection. The Assembly itself will, it is known, act with like unanimity in adopting the recommendation of its committee, and has already done so in regard to the first part of the proposals concerning the reorganization of the Common Parliament or Rigsraad. All the speeches made in the Assembly breathe the most bitter hostility to Denmark, and all agree in demanding the establishment of a political union between the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig as the *conditio sine qua non* of any arrangement with Denmark. The report of the committee expressly says that as long as that demand is not complied with, no lasting peace is possible. Now this is the very point which Denmark cannot concede, which she successfully resisted in the last war of nearly three years' duration, and which Prussia and Austria, in the negotiations of 1851, admitted at Holstein could not claim as a right.

THE BRANCH MINT.—The Branch Mint of the United States, located in Charlotte, was formally take possession of on Saturday last by Col J. Y. Bryce, in obedience to orders from His Excellency Gov. Ellis. There was not the slightest manifestation of excitement.

The property is regularly guarded by detachments of the Greys.—*Charlotte Daily.*

THE REVOLUTION OF 1775 AND 1861. It is a remarkable coincidence that the first blood shed in the revolutionary war between the colonies and Great Britain, was at the village of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, and the blood shed in the revolution between the North and the South, occurred in the city of Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861, just eighty six years after.

#### LOCAL CORNER.

##### The Guilford Greys.

Promptly upon the receipt of orders from the Governor, the Guilford Greys prepared and took their departure for Fort Macon. This company is composed of the pride of our town, as will be seen by casting the eyes over the list below. There is scarcely a single family that has not in that band of younger men a near relative, and many of them are only sons.

The Greys took their departure on Saturday morning, and the scene was one of the most melancholy we have ever witnessed. There is not a heart that has not wept bitter tears at the departure of a noble band of young men. We heartily wish they reached the Fort Saturday night and are all well pleased with their quarters. Col. Tew, in command of the Fort, pays them the handsome compliment to say they are the best drilled of any company in the State.

The following is the list:

Capt. JOHN SLOAN.  
 Surgeon, JOHN E. LOGAN, M. D.,  
 1st Lieut. Wm. Adams,  
 2nd " Jas. T. Morehead, Jr.,  
 3rd " J. A. Gomer, Jr.,  
 Ensign, H. C. Garrell,  
 O. Sergeant, W. P. Wilson,  
 2 S. J. A. Sloan,  
 3 S. Geo. W. Howlett,  
 4 S. Sam'l. B. Jordan,  
 1 Corporal, Thos. J. Sloan,  
 2 " Jas. R. Cole,  
 3 " B. G. Graham,  
 4 " E. M. Croswon,  
 Private, S. C. Bolton,  
 " W. L. Bryan,  
 " C. A. Campbell,  
 " A. W. Knatts,  
 " A. D. Lindsay,  
 " Jed. H. Lindsay, Jr.,  
 " R. H. Lindsay,  
 " Jas. R. Porter,  
 " Chas. E. Porter,  
 " Will. U. Steiner,  
 " P. A. Tatum,  
 " Jas. D. Thomas,  
 " R. D. Weatherly,  
 " J. W. McDowell,  
 " A. Chely,  
 " S. N. Lipscomb,  
 " Geo. J. Sloan,  
 " Jas. Ayers,  
 " Will. G. Davall,  
 " Thos. L. Brooks,  
 " Hardy Ayers,  
 " J. E. Wharton,  
 " R. B. Gibson,  
 " Walter Green,  
 " Edward Sultz,  
 " L. Orrell,  
 " Jas. McKnight,  
 " F. A. Hanner,  
 " James Gray,  
 " Samuel Robertson,  
 " J. E. Irwin,  
 " Joe Brown.

Capt. Sloan is now in town—he brings a good report of our company. He says the ranks are filled and no more recruits will be received. Letters, packages, &c., intended for any under his command, will be promptly received if directed to Fort Macon, care of Capt. Sloan.

##### Meeting of the Ladies.

At a very large meeting of the Ladies of Greenboro and vicinity held in Yates' Hall on Monday the 22d, inst. Mrs. Geo. A. Gilmer was called to the chair and Mrs. T. M. Jones appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas a portion of our citizens have already been called from home to protect North Carolina from the aggressions of her enemies, and others are preparing for military service and will soon be required to garrison the forts and defend the liberties of our State, therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity do hereby agree to do every thing in our power to provide what *ver food or clothing* may be needed by those who have already gone, or who may hereafter go, as citizen soldiers to defend our rights.

2d. Resolved, That we earnestly invite the co-operation of the Ladies of Guilford County, in procuring such supplies as may be needed.

3d. Resolved, That we divide ourselves into four District Committees, whose duty it shall be to provide and forward as often as may be needed suitable provisions &c., for the volunteers from Guilford County.

4th. Resolved, That an Executive Committee of one lady from each district Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to see that provisions &c., be promptly furnished when required and also to superintend the manner of such payments as may be found necessary to be provided.

5th. Resolved, That a Committee of four gentlemen be appointed to aid us in carrying out the objects of our association.

6th. Resolved, That any articles of food &c., furnished by our country friends, may be left at the store of Mr. C. G. Yates, Commissionaire of the Home Guard.

The Committee appointed under the fourth resolution consists of

" D. P. Weir " 2d  
 " A. P. Eekle " 3d  
 " Josh. Hunt " 4th

The Committee under the 5th resolution consists of A. P. Eekle, Mayor, Dr. D. P. Weir, General Josh. Hunt, and Prof. R. Steadler.

This was one of the largest meetings of the ladies ever held in Greensboro, and almost unanimously resolved. One lady acted every hour; and our citizens may be called into the service of the State, shall have that sympathy and care which will add comfort to a soldier's life.

##### Home Guard.

A company of nearly one hundred of the best citizens of our town was enrolled this week, for the protection of our homes and families. The members composing this company are either over 45 years old or are so situated that it is impossible for them to go into the service of the State. It is truly an interesting scene to see old gray haired men and ministers of the Gospel treading the streets, with the deadly rifles in their hands. This is a good move among our citizens and we are gratified to learn that similar companies are being formed all over our country. The following gentlemen were elected officers:

Jos. A. Houston, Captain; Richard Steadler, 1st Lieut.; Jed. H. Lindsay, 2d Lieut.; and John A. Trickett, ed. sergeant.

##### Murdered.

We learn from private letters received at this place, that Geo. D. Croswon, formerly of Greensboro, was shot, in Commerce, Mo., on the 15th inst., and instantly killed. The man who perpetrated the deed was named Hamilton, was not arrested at the time the letters were written. Particulars were given. Croswon was about 24 years of age, and is well known to our citizens.

##### Guilford Minute Men.

A large and promising company of active service, is now forming in this place under the above title. Old Guilford is wide awake now, notwithstanding the terrors of some of her enemies.

##### Comforts for the Soldiers.

The ladies of the Sewing Society of the Presbyterian Church had a sale of work in Yates' Hall, on Tuesday last. The proceeds of the sale were devoted to the supply of such things as may be needed by the military of Guilford county called into active service. We are happy to learn of their success. Upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars are placed at their disposal by this sale; of which our noble sons called to the doors of Southern institutions and Southern rights, will reap the benefit. Not the least interesting feature of this sale was liberal contribution of nice cake sent by the members of the Presbyterian Church. They know that our defenders are their defenders.—*Patriot.*

THE BROAD-BAND LETTER BOX.—A telegraphic dispatch published in the Associated Press—matter yesterday, contained the announcement that three foreign vessels had been prevented from entering Charleston. This is illegal. There is a law of nations which cannot be trampled on, as the feelings of eight millions of people have been. A blockade cannot be commenced lawfully until the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers have been officially informed before hand that such a thing is to take place, and have communicated the fact to their respective Governments. This has not been done. England, France, Spain, and other Powers, know nothing about it. The first news anybody heard in regard to it was the announcement that it had commenced. To-morrow or the day after, therefore, we may expect to hear of Lord Lyons calling on Mr. Seward for an explanation. He will ask why the Federal authorities dared to step a vessel entering a Southern harbor before the intended blockade was notified to him. The French Minister will do likewise. So will the Ministers of Spain, Russia, Prussia, and other nations. Then a sharp rebuke from the foreigners, and an apology from the President will ensue.—*New York News.*